

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Radom 5125N-2009E was the county (powiat) administrative center for more than 80,000 inhabitants. It was an industrial town, railway and road junction, 105 km. south of Warsaw. The town itself was situated in rather flat agricultural country on the small river Mleczna, a tributary of the Radomka 5131N-2111E.
2. Radom was known for its leather industry and small arms production. It also had more than 30 tanneries producing all grades of leather, as well as a modern small arms factory, a plant and workshops for the manufacture and repair of railroad cars, a factory producing telephone sets and another producing glassware. The buildings in the town are mostly brick; some were of stone. In the suburbs one found frame houses. The principal streets were three-laned. There were three parks, three sport and soccer stadiums, athletic fields, bicycle and motorcycle race tracks and a large market place. The town had several elementary schools, seven high schools, three hospitals and 10 churches. It suffered little damage during the last war. Some bombed-out houses were later rebuilt. Almost all houses had electricity, but only about 20% had gas. There was a good supply of water and a good sewage system.

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3. Radom's population underwent some changes after the war. Many left to settle in the regained territories again. There was a new influx of many young people; pupils filled schools and workers of peasant origin from nearby villages came to settle for good. Inhabitants of the surrounding area had been well-known during the German occupation of 1939-1944 for their active participation in underground activities. The majority, I believe, can still be regarded as good Poles; however, about 20% were opportunists participating actively with the new Communistic regime. But there are still approximately one-third of the population who are ready to revolt against the Communists if convenient opportunity arises with a reasonable chance of winning. There are still small arms hidden. The majority listen daily to VOA, RFE, and BBC.

Annex:

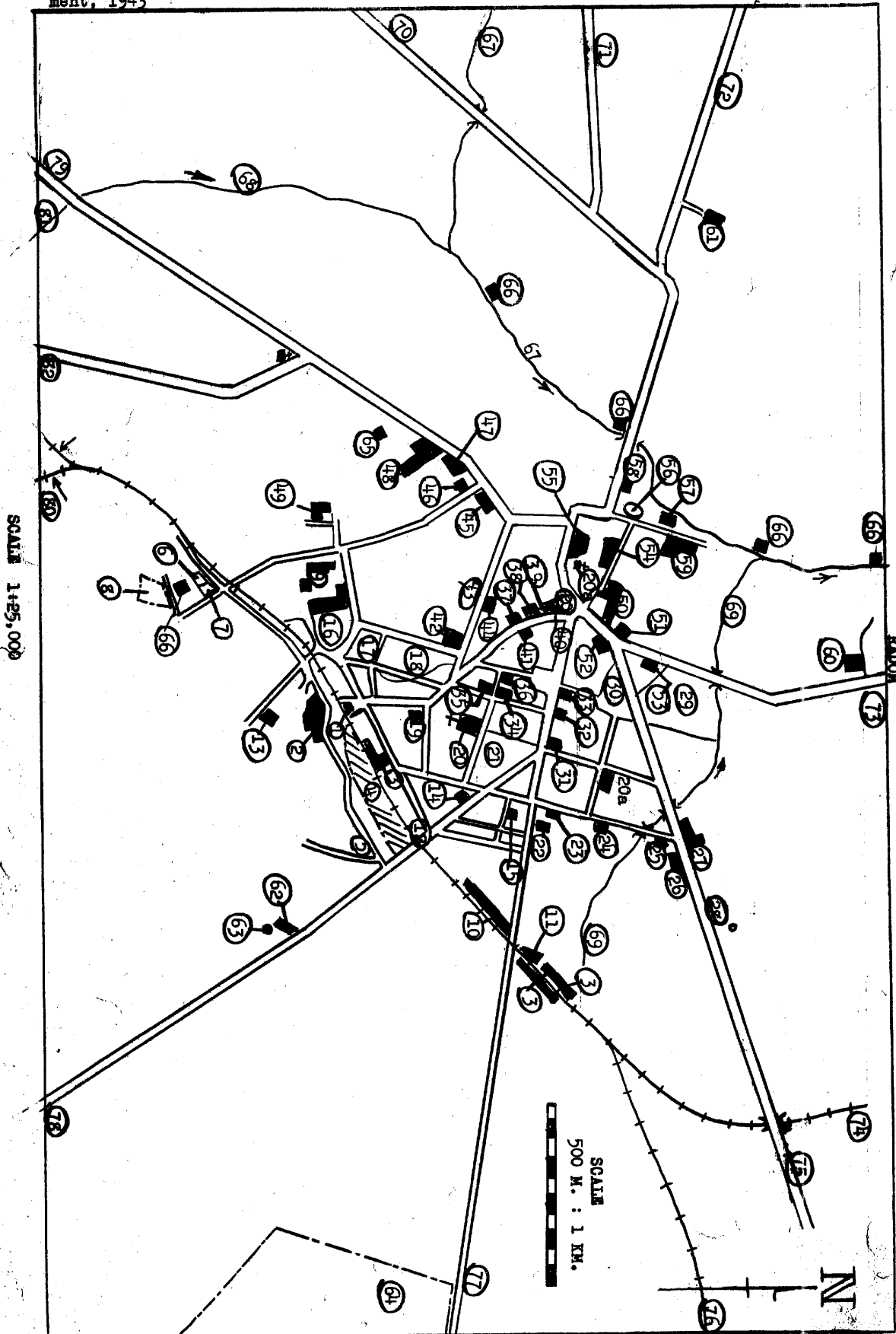
- A. An Overlay Taken from the City Plan of Radom. 1:25,000, Published by the War Department, 1943

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ANNEX A

An Overlay Taken from the City Plan of Radom. 1:25,000, Published by the War Department, 1943



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ANNEX: A (CONT'D)

LEGEND

1. RR Station.
2. State Shoe Factory: (former "Bata") five-story, large, brick building.
3. Station and loading platforms: (concrete and stone).
4. Plant for the manufacture and repairs of railroad cars: (Warsztaty Kolejowe P.K.P.) brick buildings, workshops with glass roof (employed more than 1,000 workers).
5. State Veneer Factory: large brick, two-story building and workshops.
6. State Paint and Varnish Factory: (former "Por-Sa") 100 x 50 m. wall enclosed area.
7. Storage Tanks for gasoline, oil: (former "Mobile Oil Company").
8. Municipal Gas Works: brick building and one cylindrical reservoir.
9. Small Arms Factory: (Panstwowa Fabryka Broni, Radom).
10. Farmers' Cooperative Warehouse: a complex of warehouses stretching for about 1/2 kilometer (Magazyny Spoldzielni Rolniczej).
11. Glassworks: ("Widok").
12. Viaduct above the railway line: about 800 m. long, built of concrete reinforced with steel.
13. "Narutowicz" Elementary School: three-story brick building, 40 x 50 m.
14. "Staszic's" Elementary School: a five-story brick building, 20 x 40 m.
15. "Kosciuszko's" Elementary School: old four-story building, 20 x 30 m.
16. New Park: belonging to Small Arms Factory (P.F.B.).
17. Workers' Apartment Buildings: for Small Arms Factory workers - composed of five four-story buildings, housing about 1,000 families.
18. Apartment Buildings: for higher employees of the Small Arms Factory.
19. Sports Hall: for indoor sports (light construction with concrete pillars and frame walls); the main hall measured about 70 x 100 m. and had a seating capacity of about 3,000.
20. St. Mary's Church: the biggest church in the town, with two Gothic towers quite visible from the distance. Among the remaining 9 churches the more important were:
 Convent Sisters of Charity: brick, three-story, 150 x 150 m.
 Saint Bernard's Monastery: brick, 120 x 200 m.
21. Kosciuszko Municipal Park: thickly wooded.
22. Flour Mill: (former "Tyliniski i Ska").
23. Municipal Trade School: a five-story brick building, 40 x 40 m.
24. State Forestry Offices: a new four-story brick building, 30 x 100 m.
25. Municipal Water Works and Pump Station: a one-story brick building.
26. State Telephone Equipment Factory: former "Eriksen" Factory, employed about 1,000 workers.
27. State Refining and Bottling Factory of Alcohol Spirits: (Panstwowa Rektyfikacja Wodek P.M.S.).
28. Municipal Stadium and Tower for parachute training.
29. Army Barracks: a large compound of three-story buildings, red brick, roofs covered with tar paper. (In 1952, the 27th Light Mech. Artillery Regiment (27. Pulk Artylerji Lekkiej Zmot.) was stationed there.
30. Market Place: irregular area of about 70,000 sq. m., a partly concrete surface where a whole infantry regiment could easily be mustered for parade.
31. Offices of County People's Council (Powiatowa Rada Narodowa): a four story brick building, about 80 x 120 m.
32. "Konopnickya's" Girls' High School: a three-story brick building, 10 x 30 m.
33. Girls' Trade High School: brick.
34. Headquarters of County and Municipal Police of UB (Miejska i Powiatowa Komenda U.B.): four-story building.

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ANNEX: A (CONT'D)

35. Municipal Citizen's Police Headquarters (Miejska Komenda Milicji): old, three-story building.
36. Provincial and County Courts: four-story building, 40 x 50 m.
37. Municipal Power Station: small, two buildings.
38. Municipal Fire Brigade Station: one five-story building and garage with five automatic pumps, one horse-drawn pump, and one jumping tower; employed 60 men.
39. Girls' High School: a small, old three-story building, 15 x 30 m.
40. "Chalubinski's" High School for Girls: an old two-story brick building, 20 x 40 m.
41. "Mary Gail's Girls' High School: a four-story brick building, 20 x 50 m.
42. Boys' Trade High School: one building of four stories and workshop.
43. Sports Stadium: belonging to the Small Arms Factory. It had an athletic field, swimming pool, tennis courts, and shooting range.
44. Military Hospital: new, five-story building, 30 x 70 m.
45. Former Jewish Hospital: a small building enclosed by brick wall.
46. "M. Rej" Elementary School: a five-story brick building, 20 x 50 m. with yard.
47. State Brewery: a medium sized, brick building, 50 x 60 m.
48. State Monopoly-Cigarette Factory (Panstwowy Monopol Tytoniowy-Fabryka Papierosow): modern, four-story buildings, employing about 4,000 people.
49. State Drainpipe Factory: (former "Marywil"), with two smokestacks.
50. Prison: large brick building, 100 x 150 m. for 1,000 prisoners. It was surrounded by a wall.
51. Post Office: three-story brick building, 25 x 50 m.
52. Bus Station: for municipal buses; it was a terminal for cross-country buses on the following routes: Radom-Warsaw, Radom-Kielce, Radom-Lublin, and Radom-Ilza.
53. Municipal Hospital: old, four-story building enclosed with a brick wall, 30 x 70 m.
54. Town Hall: an old, three-story stone building with a square tower.
55. "Kochanowski" Boys' High School: a four-story brick building, 140 x 150 m. with school yard.
56. Soccer Stadium of Radom's Sport Club (RKC).
57. Swimming Pool with bicycle race track.
58. Porcelain Factory: surrounded by a wall, two smokestacks.
59. Municipal Slaughter House: four big halls with modern equipment for producing bacon for export.
60. Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases: a small hospital outside the town.
61. Radio Station: it had four masts about 80 m. high.
62. "Daszynskiego" Elementary School: a small, two-story building.
63. Water Tower: about 20 m. high, cylindrical, situated on a hill, quite visible from a distance.
64. Airfield and Air Force School (no other information).
65. Glassworks Factory which produced mirrors.
66. State Tanneries: about 30, of different sizes and producing different grades of leather. Situated along the Mleczna River, beginning from the suburb "Kaptur" through "Zamlynie" to "Michalow".
67. Small River Mleczna /5131N-2111E/.
68. Stream, tributary of Mleczna.
69. Brook.
70. Asphalt Highway: Radom-Skarzysko-/5107N-2054E/-Kielce /5100N-2100E/-Krakow; in very good condition.
71. Gravel Highway: Radom-Przysuna /5122N-2037E/-Tomaszow Maz. /5132N-2101E/-Lodz; in good condition.
72. Gravel Highway: Radom-Przytyk /5128N-2054E/-Konary /5140N-1703E/-NoweMiasto; in medium condition.
73. Asphalt Highway: Radom-Bialobrzegi /5131N-2004E/-Grojec /5054N-2129E/-Warsaw; partly asphalt, partly basalt.

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ANNEX: A (CONT'D)

74. Railway Line: (two tracks) Radom-Warka /5147N-2112E/-Warsaw.
75. Gravel Highway: Radom-Pionki /5129N-2127E/-Kozienice /5135N-2134E/-Deblin.
76. Railway Line: (two tracks) Radom-Pionki /5129N-2127E/-Deblin /5134N-2150E/.
77. Highway: partly gravel and partly asphalt; Radom-Swolen /5121N-2136E/-Lublin.
78. Gravel Highway: Radom-Ilza /5110N-2115E/; in bad condition.
79. Gravel Highway: Radom-Kowala /5114N-2205E/-Wierzbica /5115N-2320E/. I was told that it would be asphalted because it was needed to run through to the new cement factory in Wierzbica which was opened in 1951.
80. Railway Line: (two tracks) Radom-Skarzysko /5107N-2054E/-Kielce-Krakow.
81. Railway Line: (two tracks) Radom-Tomaszow Maz, /5132N-2101E/-Lodz.
82. Gravel Highway: Radom-Szydlowiec.

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